





For a full and complete Record.

JOHN G. HOLMES, Editor.

THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 28, 1876.

There are 1,798 fewer saloons in Michigan than there were a year ago.

Postmaster-General Jewell was fifty years old on the 20th inst.

The apple crop of Ypsilanti exceeds at y that they have had for years.

The Republican majority in Pennsylvania, it is predicted, will reach 15,000.

There is to be a tunnel built under the sea, between England and France. Work was begun on it last week.

Dr. Linderman, director of the mint, estimates the gold and silver production of the country, next year, at \$200,000,000.

Michigan's new census shows a total population of 1,334,031, an increase of 140,972 as compared with the census of 1870.

Registration for the election Nov. 2, in New York, closed Saturday last with an aggregate of 144,934 voters against 146,218 last year.

The first of the Moody and Sankey revival services was held at the Brooklyn Park, Sunday October 24. Fully 5,000 people were unable to gain admittance.

The watch factory at Freeport, Ill. was burned on the night of the 21st. Loss on building and stock, \$150,000. The fire was probably the work of an incendiary.

Chicago politics are waxing hot, and meetings in mass in enthusiasm are being held. The Republican party in Chicago take a stand this year on Republican straight, and will probably win.

The storms in Great Britain have been attended with great loss of life. Fifty-five persons having lost their lives on the coast of Scotland by shipwreck, and a large number perished by the floods in England.

Returns from Colorado give the Territory to the Republicans, and that they will have a majority in the Constitutional Convention is assured. All points heard from thus far give Republican majorities.

Prof. Atchison, the aeronaut, met with a serious disaster at Louisville, on the 23d. He attempted an ascension at the Calumet Fair, to place the spectators, but by the burning of the balloon when several hundred feet high was precipitated to the earth and badly hurt. His recovery is doubtful.

The result of the election in Ohio is as follows:

A Republican Governor; nineteen Republican majority in the House; five majority in the Senate, and almost a clean sweep of the officers in the State, make the Ohio triumph about as acceptable as it could be. If New York and Pennsylvania do as well, no one need complain. A full vote in these States will do it.

After the Ohio election, various conjectures were advanced as to the probable cause of the Democratic defeat in that State, among them that of the Cincinnati Enquirer, which attributes the failure of the Democracy to religion and fraud! It is our earnest desire that New York and Pennsylvania may be blessed with religion enough on the 23d of November to counteract the frauds that will be perpetrated in those two States.

Two men, James Monroe and John C. Brown were badly hurt while trying to raise a piece of granite weighing twelve tons to the platform of the upper course of the foundation of the new custom house at Cincinnati, on Friday last, by the derrick breaking and letting the granite fall to the ground.

One of the most horrible of crimes has lately been unearthed at Denver, Col. Four traveling musicians were murdered by their comrades and their bodies concealed in the cellar of a vacant house. The throats of the victims were cut from ear to ear, and the bodies mutilated in a sickening manner. The perpetrators of the deed, at latest advice, were still at large, although a clue to their whereabouts as mentioned is but circumstantial.

## THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Before our next issue, the country will again pass through the shock of another political contest. On Tuesday next, the Republican and Democratic parties will meet in open field in a contest hot and exciting. What the result of this contest will be, we can but predict, and that is success to the well organized ranks of the Republican party. Our attention is especially directed to the States of New York and Pennsylvania, where money has been lavished by both parties, where talent of the highest culture has been imported to discuss the primary issues, both local and general, and where the finance question and the public free school question has been agitated to that extent to call out every voter on the 23d of November. Into this contest the Republican party has entered, as it did in Ohio, in a manner to persuade the Democracy that the battle has been won at the start by the friends and supporters of good government; that it is the only party that has the courage and disposition to enforce the guarantee of equal rights to all, the party to whom American people owe their unity as a nation, as the party that has given us good credit at home and abroad, as the party with good principles and first-class men to carry them out. With confidence in such a record, they have pushed the campaign in the

East, and trusting to a rally of their full strength, look forward to victory. Against them is pitted a party that has changed its platform time after time with reckless inconsistency, and yet with amazing misapprehension of public sentiment; a party that learns nothing from prosperity or defeat. Obstinate in opposition, reckless and strong headed in movements of temporary success, it has already forgotten the fair promises of '71, '72 and '74, and has made no other use of its few victories than to convince the country that it ought never to win another.

In Massachusetts, a full State ticket and Legislature are to be elected. Both of the leading parties of Massachusetts have adopted the hard money platform. Wendell Phillips, leading a third party, the inflationists. New York elects minor State officers, half of the Senate and a full House of Representatives. As in Massachusetts, both parties here have adopted strong hard money platforms. In Pennsylvania, a Governor, State Treasurer and Legislature are to be elected. The contest in this State is but a continuation of the Ohio battle, the Democracy adopting the Ohio Democratic inflation platform and the Republicans the hard money basis. Hard work has been wrought on both sides, but a majority of 15,000 has been predicted for Gov. Hartranft, the Republican nominee. Maryland elects a full State ticket and Legislature. The Republicans and Reform party have united, who, with the disaffected Democrats, will probably greatly reduce the Democratic majority. Both parties have selected in favor of hard money, specie resumption. In Wisconsin, a Governor, other State officers and a Legislature are to be chosen. Both parties are in favor of hard money. The Republicans claim the State, although at the last election for Governor, in 1875, the opposition candidate received a majority of 15,412. Minnesota elects a full State ticket. Both parties declare in favor of gradual steps toward the resumption of specie payments. The Republican majority in 1874 reached 9,855. In Mississippi, Congressmen and County officers are to be elected, with probabilities of the Democrats carrying a majority of the Congressional Districts. Texas and Virginia will of course go Democratic.

## THE FIRE FIEND.

Virginia City, Nevada, has been visited by a destructive conflagration and the greater portion of the city is in ruins. Nothing like this disaster has visited the Pacific coast since the great fire which destroyed San Francisco, morning of the 26th, and owing to the inefficiency of the fire department, it spread rapidly. Gunpowder was resorted to, and a number of buildings were blown up, but of no avail. From the *Inter Ocean* we take the following: "Virginia City has a population of about 12,000, nearly half of whom are miners. It is built on the side of a mountain, or 'foothill,' of Mount Davidson, and is 6,205 feet above sea level. The city has but one street proper—C street—extending through its entire length. On this street are located the International Hotel, the only public hotel in the city; all the finest drinking saloons and fero bars, restaurants, lodging-houses, branch of the Bank of California, Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express office, telegraph office, the *Daily Territorial Enterprise*, and *Evening Chronicle*—the only papers in the city—Postoffice, and, in short, the most prominent, if not all the business houses of the city—all of which are reported burned.

From C street the flames extended to D street, and Piper Opera House, the only theater building in the city, was burned. The new mill of the 'bonanza' mines on D street, about half a dozen blocks beyond the Opera House, and before the flames could reach the mill, the frame shanties intervening must also have been burned. This particular part of C street was mainly, if not altogether, occupied by prostitutes. The Virginia and Truckee Railroad freight and passenger depot, on D street, almost opposite, was also burned.

The fire, it seems, was confined within the limits of half a dozen squares—beginning on A street, the eastern limits of the city proper, and sweeping down the hillside to D street—extending three or four blocks north and south, thus including the heart and business center of the city.

Virginia City is, in fact, the State of Nevada. Here the principal mining and commercial business is transacted.

About three-fourths of the bullion annually produced in the State is taken out of the Comstock. The city is about fifty miles from Reno, on the Central Pacific, and is connected with that place by Virginia and Truckee Railroad, built and principally owned by Senator Sharon and the Bank of California.

The losses are estimated at over two million dollars, with an insurance of one million. Fully 10,000 people are rendered homeless, this large number being accounted for from the fact that, owing to the peculiar mode of life led by the large population of miners, day and night, in many instances some lodgings were occupied at different hours by numerous tenants, and at no time were houses equal to the demands of the population. Nearly all the lodging-houses and dwellings occupied by miners were in the track of the conflagration in its northeastern course, being in the immediate neighborhood of the mining works. The fire has now burned out, and all further danger is ended.

## The School-Question in England.

The attack on our public school system finds a parallel in England. In both countries the assault takes the same insidious shape. It is in the guise of an attempt to secure a distribution of the school-taxes among sectarians, as well as State schools. The connection of Church and State in England is the real reason, according to Prof. Thorold Rogers, why that country has never enjoyed national education. The Educational act of 1870 has been shorn of much of its effect by sectarian jealousy. The schools established under it have

been successful in proportion to the absence of sectarianism in their management. This fact has encouraged the large body of men who believe that a State should keep open schools, but should also keep them free from sectarianism. But it has also led to renewed effort on the part of those sectarians who see in this loss of their hold on the minds of the masses, and who are, therefore, determined to use these schools, if they can, to train the people in creeds instead of in knowledge. A Vicar in Warwickshire, Eng., is reported to have said that the Government could introduce into Parliament at the next session a bill authorizing tax-payers to have their school-taxes used for the support of either sectarian or public schools, as they prefer. According to the *London Times*, Lord Lytton favors this scheme to force the State to act as tax-collector for any sect that chooses to start a school to inculcate dogma. His name, however, is the only one of prominence as yet mentioned in connection with the plan, and the *Times* expresses great doubt whether any such bill is in contemplation. In fact, it pooh-poohs the idea. But that such a project is mooted shows that national education has the same foes in England as in America. The Romanists will join with the English Church in such a foray upon the public schools there. Here, where the State is freed from the influence of an established Church, we have only the Catholics (and only part of them) with whom to contend in behalf of the corner-stone of the system of government—the public school. The attack upon it is made only on the more ultramontane of the priesthood and the more ignorant, and therefore most easy led, of the laity of the Roman Church. If the demand of these men should be granted, and the State should be degraded into an instrument of dogmatism, the downfall of our whole public-school system would be simply a question of time. If we allow part of the school-fund to the Catholics, we must do the same favor to the Baptists, Presbyterians, Methodists, Campbellites, Episcopalians, Unitarians, Swedenborgians, Hebrews, and all the other thousand-and-one sects which have representatives in this country. Every two-penny private school would be enrolled as a 'denominational academy,' and thus justify a grab for part of the tax. The system would fall under the weight of its own weakness, and the public school would be a thing of the past. This is what the Catholic hierarchy wishes. It presents the thin edge of the wedge in this demand for a distribution of the school-fund. If it gets this through, it will drive the wedge home and shatter the corner-stone of free institutions into fragments.

The position of the American State in the school-question is simple and right. The State is itself non-sectarian, and all its acts must necessarily be so. It provides schools that teach everything but sectarianism. Parents who wish their children instructed in the latter can send them to private schools, or attend to this at home. The persons whose poverty or preference leads to send their children to public schools can thus secure for them a solid education without having anybody else's doctrinal notions crammed down their throats. The public school must be preserved, and the price of its preservation is uncompromising resistance to sectarian interference.—*Chicago Tribune*.

A Divinity in the Republic.

If the Catholic clergy, as well as laity, had been content to enjoy the secular education of the schools, and give their religious instructions in the family and in their churches, the controversy would be ended; happily ended.

But the Catholic clergy are not yet prepared for this. They have, in other countries, for many ages, had supervision of the secular as well as religious education of the young, and they claim it here. In this I think they are mistaken; and that strong and well organized as the Catholic clergy are, they are attempting an impossibility. They have faith in the divinity of their Church. But they will have to learn in America that there is a divinity in the Republic as potent as that which any Church organizations can bring against it. They should reconcile themselves to the ground they have achieved—that of equality and justice between all Churches. To attempt more, and insist on a division of the school fund, or a destruction of the system, will accomplish no good, and will, as it is now doing, excite the most powerful and inflexible opposition to them and to any party which shall delude them with its professed friendship. This I say in no spirit of personal hostility to the Catholic clergy. I do not regard them as other than honest, religious men, nor as seeking what they suppose they are not entitled to. I am not of their faith, but I am not disposed to persecute or malign them. But, in my judgment, all attempts to secure the division of the school fund, or the introduction of religious teaching into the school, in the interest of any Church, are vain and injurious, and ought to be abandoned. I regard such attempts in this country as arising from a misconception of our institutions. Of course I need not say that, with my conviction of duty, I should be inflexibly opposed to any and all such attempts. I regret this mistake of our Catholic clergy, not so much that I believe there is any prospect of the success of their efforts, as that it engenders unnecessary bitterness, and awakens very great apprehensions on the part of thousands who fear their power in this direction far more than I do. I do not suppose that the Catholic clergy will regard my advice, though it is kindly intended. If they could reconcile themselves to the situation, and allow their laity to share in the Public Schools as institutions of secular education, to be supplemented by the different religious teachings at home and in the churches, they would stand on a level with all other sects, with their share of teachers, and with every opportunity to give religious instruction in the Church and elsewhere, as they and the parents of the children might agree.—*Judge Taylor*.

## Ohio Correspondence.

Toledo, Oct. 24, 1876.

Ed. Record.—You will recollect the famous letter which, though written by a man of the modern, embracing the postal of the modern, embracing in three words a whole military campaign and its results, and which, in proclaiming their result in Ohio, only changing the grammatical number to indicate the plurality of the actors. They have "conquered" in a fair and square combat, where the issues were thoroughly canvassed and well understood. It has been done, too, by fair means. Intelligence has been pitted with ignorance and greed, and has fairly won the battle. It has been shown that intelligent thinking men in both parties are opposed to inflation. More money, all want, but no more of that which is "falsely so called." This is not the sole issue involved leading to the result. We behold a complete rout of the party which held control of the State. It was believed that an effort was being made to overthrow our public school system. The Roman Catholics of the State claim to hold special alliance with one of the parties to carry out their views. We trust, as here, so in every State, any attempt at such bargains will be rebuffed. Americans, and those who wish well for the Nation, cannot afford to sell themselves to do the work of any foreign despot, civil or ecclesiastical. Political jobs will not pay, if they must be paid for at this price. If Roman Catholics wish to precipitate the question, and make a fair and open trial of their cause, no one could object. But intrigue serves them better, though in this case it has signally failed.

I was told by a German Catholic of some intelligence in this city, that he would like to send his children to the Public School, but he could not do it. The attempt would cost him peace in his own family, which he craved, though for himself he should not fear the wrath of the church. He said, were he to do it, his name would be read from the pulpit, and be pointed at before the public congregation, as disobeying the Church and "sending his children to hell through the Public School." And his wife believed it was so. She would feel that her children were being ruined, and in the worst way. Many children of Roman Catholic parents here attend our Public Schools, but there is a class of them who never do. The fetters of spiritual despotism are too strong. Their parents dare not send them, and it is only those of more intelligence and independence who break away from church authority enough to do it.

We cannot too well understand this. We feel that as citizens who wish the continuance of our free institutions, we cannot without our free schools. One depends upon the other. There can be no denial that there are some who mean to destroy these, and they will strike at the higher which they cannot reach, through the lower which they can. Let one quarter, or one-third of the children be trained in schools which teach everywhere that all governments are subject to the Pope of Rome, and of what value will be our freedom?

We are having deluged weather, so warm that we sit at open windows without fire, and this in the evening. But this has been but for a day or two. Four days ago we had fire and overcoats, and needed them. It is fine for the farmers and they are well improving it. The market is full of vegetables, and at cheap rates, though I see that Toledo cannot compete with Buchanan. Higher prices prevail here. Potatoes 80 to 40 cents; butter retailing 80 to 85 cents; apples 75 cents to \$1.00.

I read in the Record, of Buchanan juveniles playing at snuff-ball in your streets. Ours will have to wait awhile for that fun. No snow yet. Dry and dusty streets thus far. October has mainly been a cold and variable month. The Record comes regularly and promptly, giving many pleasant items of those whom I know. Prosperity attend them and you.

Yours &amp;c., J. K. DEERING.

## The Singer Will Case.

As the Ward will case in Detroit draws to a close, another will case looms up, even more curious and complicated, and involving nearly three times as large a fortune. The will which is now about to be contested is that of Isaac M. Singer, the inventor of the Singer sewing machine, and the contest is made by his second wife, Mary Ann Singer, known as Mary Ann Foster. It appears, from the preliminary hearing, that Mr. Singer was a model polygamist. He has had three wives, as many paramours, and twenty-eight children, and he leaves a fortune of \$18,000,000. He married his first wife in 1840, from whom he was divorced in 1850. His second wife, the contestant in the case, bore him ten children, and from her also he was divorced. The third wife, Isabella Eugenia Singer, whom he is said to have married in England, and who is the residuary legatee under the will, bore him six children, and to her and them he left the bulk of his fortune. He also provides in his will \$15,000 for the use of two children by a woman, Maria Haley; two equal portions of his property to five children by a woman, Mary McGonigal; and two equal parts to a child by one Mary E. Walton. His whole property is divided into sixty equal portions, and is apportioned between all the living children, whether legitimate or illegitimate. All the claims of the numerous legatees are adjusted with the exception of those of his second wife, the real widow, and hence seeks to break the will. It is hardly possible that she can succeed, as the will seems in reality to be an unusually just one. The third wife is acknowledged as his wife throughout the will, and was recognized as his wife through a long series of years. Every one of his children, both legitimate and illegitimate, are also acknowledged by his own name in the will, and the property is equitably divided among them. The will will be one of extraordinary interest, growing out of the complex circumstances surrounding the case. During his life Mr. Singer sustained a good reputation. He was a church member, and gave liberally to religious enterprises, and was esteemed as a moral man by the whole community.

No suspicions attached to him during life, and it is not until after his death, that it appears his life was anything but an irreproachable one. How he succeeded in entirely concealing the fact that he was acting the part of husband to six wives, and had a colony of twenty-eight children, is a mystery. The charge of insanity brought against him can hardly hold, unless the curious and very rare fact of acknowledging and providing by will for illegitimate children is a proof of insanity. Most people, however, will be inclined to credit this to a sense of kindness, generosity, and impartial justice on the part of the testator, and will offset it against his polygamous conduct. It will certainly go far to sustain the soundness and equity of his will.—*Chicago Tribune*.

## NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

[From the South Bend Tribune.]

Mrs. Taylor, wife of J. L. Taylor, book-keeper at the Studebaker works, got a shocking fall on Saturday evening. She stood at the head of the stairs at her residence on Michigan street, when by a misstep backwards she fell the length of the entire flight, turning a complete somersault backward. Her face was cut and the bruises of her body were very severe. The points of a pair of scissors which she held in her hand at the time were plunged just below her left eye, barely escaping the eye-ball itself.

Tuesday a painter from Elkhart, was engaged in painting the water tank at the Lake Shore depot when his ladder slipped and he fell a distance of eighteen feet striking on his head and shoulders. It was supposed at first that he was killed, but he came to after a short time and swore in a manner which showed that he had no intention of kicking over his paint pot at present.

Jacob Brown & Son, of Buchanan, Mich., had an attachment issued here this forenoon, against a team belonging to Alfred Sherwood, also of Buchanan, to secure a debt of \$21. Brown & Son had furnished Sherwood brackets to sell.

George Malone, a painter, living on Main street, went home at noon today, and taking some offense at his daughter, Capella, perhaps 15 years old, kicked her brutally three or four times in the breast as she sat on the floor. The mother was putting down carpet in the room, and as she pleaded for the daughter, he turned and saluted her in the same style. One blow from his heavy boot struck her in the face, leaving an ugly bruise and bringing the blood freely. The cries of the women brought the neighbors to their assistance, and officer Fouke was sent for, and took Malone into custody. His trial was had before Justice Whitney, who assessed a fine of \$10 and costs—\$19.75. This insures Malone's retention in jail upwards of a month. It is very little excuse that he was under the influence of liquor at the time and it is a pity that his demoniac behavior could not be punished by at least a year's confinement at hard labor. The wife says he has cruelly treated her many times before. It is some satisfaction to know that in this case retribution followed close upon the offense, it being about an hour from the time the beating occurred until the offender was lodged in jail under sentence.

## Lost.

From his parents, and information wanted of the whereabouts of David Pierce a simple person of 27 years of age, dark brown hair and black eyes. He is a light complexion, and calls himself Diver P., height six feet, well proportioned and upon left arm a scar between the shoulder and elbow caused by a burn when young. Cannot talk plain, nor tell where he wants to go, and when he is hungry says super Diver. He calls home cozy, he wants to shake hands with every body he meets and says love Davey. When last seen was at the camp meeting in the town of Barry in this county, August 23d, 1876. Any one giving information of his whereabouts will be duly rewarded by addressing—

PRISCILLA PIERCE, Hastings.

## CHICKEN CHERRY.—This is so nice

that every one who eats it once, likes it again. Boil two chickens till tender; take out all the bones and chop the meat fine; season to taste with salt, pepper and butter; pour in enough of the liquor they are boiled in to make moist. Mold it in any shape you choose, and when cold, turn up and cut into slices. It is an excellent traveling or picnic lunch.

If you wish to enjoy constitutional liberty, don't wear pull-back dresses.

## Special Notices.

## MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Time Table—July 18, 1876.

	Accom.	Night	Express
Chicago to Detroit	5:00 A.M.	4:00 P.M.	9:25 P.M.
Detroit to Chicago	6:00 A.M.	5:00 P.M.	10:25 P.M.
Chicago to Toledo	6:00 A.M.	5:00 P.M.	10:25 P.M.
Toledo to Chicago	7:00 A.M.	6:00 P.M.	11:25 P.M.
Chicago to St. Louis	6:00 A.M.	5:00 P.M.	10:25 P.M.
St. Louis to Chicago	7:00 A.M.	6:00 P.M.	11:25 P.M.
Chicago to New York	6:00 A.M.	5:00 P.M.	10:25 P.M.
New York to Chicago	7:00 A.M.	6:00 P.M.	11:25 P.M.
Chicago to Philadelphia	6:00 A.M.	5:00 P.M.	10:25 P.M.
Philadelphia to Chicago	7:00 A.M.	6:00 P.M.	11:25 P.M.
Chicago to Baltimore	6:00 A.M.	5:00 P.M.	10:25 P.M.
Baltimore to Chicago	7:00 A.M.	6:00 P.M.	11:25 P.M.
Chicago to Washington	6:00 A.M.	5:00 P.M.	10:25 P.M.
Washington to Chicago	7:00 A.M.	6:00 P.M.	11:25 P.M.
Chicago to New Orleans	6:00 A.M.	5:00 P.M.	10:25 P.M.
New Orleans to Chicago	7:00 A.M.	6:00 P.M.	11:25 P.M.
Chicago to Memphis	6:00 A.M.	5:00 P.M.	10:25 P.M.
Memphis to Chicago	7:00 A.M.	6:00 P.M.	11:25 P.M.
Chicago to St. Paul	6:00 A.M.	5:00 P.M.	10:25 P.M.
St. Paul to Chicago	7:00 A.M.	6:00 P.M.	11:25 P.M.
Chicago to Minneapolis	6:00 A.M.	5:00 P.M.	10:25 P.M.
Minneapolis to Chicago	7:00 A.M.	6:00 P.M.	11:25 P.M.
Chicago to Duluth	6:00 A.M.	5:00 P.M.	10:25 P.M.
Duluth to Chicago	7:00 A.M.	6:00 P.M.	11:25 P.M.

For a full and complete list of times, apply to the Ticket Agent at Chicago, or to the Ticket Agent at Detroit.

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## CHICAGO &amp; MICH. L. SHORE R. R.

On and after Sunday, Oct. 23, 1876, trains will run as follows:

	Day	Night	Express
Chicago to Detroit	11:30 A.M.	10:30 P.M.	7:00 P.M.
Detroit to Chicago	12:30 P.M.	11:30 P.M.	8:00 P.M.
Chicago to Toledo	12:30 P.M.	11:30 P.M.	8:00 P.M.
Toledo to Chicago	1:30 P.M.	12:30 P.M.	9:00 P.M.
Chicago to St. Louis	12:30 P.M.	11:30 P.M.	8:00 P.M.
St. Louis to Chicago	1:30 P.M.	12:30 P.M.	9:00 P.M.
Chicago to New York	12:30 P.M.	11:30 P.M.	8:00 P.M.
New York to Chicago	1:30 P.M.	12:30 P.M.	9:00 P.M.
Chicago to Philadelphia	12:30 P.M.	11:30 P.M.	8:00 P.M.
Philadelphia to Chicago	1:30 P.M.	12:30 P.M.	9:00 P.M.
Chicago to Baltimore	12:30 P.M.	11:30 P.M.	8:00 P.M.
Baltimore to Chicago	1:30 P.M.	12:30 P.M.	9:00 P.M.
Chicago to Washington	12:30 P.M.	11:30 P.M.	8:00 P.M.
Washington to Chicago	1:30 P.M.	12:30 P.M.	9:00 P.M.
Chicago to New Orleans	12:30 P.M.	11:30 P.M.	8:00 P.M.
New Orleans to Chicago	1:30 P.M.	12:30 P.M.	9:00 P.M.
Chicago to Memphis	12:30 P.M.	11:30 P.M.	8:00 P.M.
Memphis to Chicago	1:30 P.M.	12:30 P.M.	9:00 P.M.
Chicago to St. Paul	12:30 P.M.	11:30 P.M.	8:00 P.M.
St. Paul to Chicago	1:30 P.M.	12:30 P.M.	9:00 P.M.



The Berrien County Record

THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 28, 1875.

To Advertisers.  
The "Record" is the best Advertising Medium in South-western Michigan, having the largest circulation of any other paper in this part of the State.

Agents.  
Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 41 Park Row, N. Y., S. M. Pettigill, 37 Park Row, N. Y., and Rowell & O'Hanlon, St. Louis, Missouri, are our authorized agents for contracts for advertising, at our lowest rates, for the columns of the BERRIEN COUNTY RECORD.

We are grieved to announce the death of Mrs. Kate B. Harper, wife of B. D. Harper, foreman of this office, which occurred on Tuesday morning last. Mrs. Harper's death was sudden and unexpected—it being a trying case of child-birth—leaving a family of six children to mourn the loss of a mother's love and counsel, the most of them, at a time when most needed. Our friend and companion has our warmest sympathy in his hour of bereavement.

AUTUMN leaves are falling fast.

THERE are some ugly holes in the sidewalk on Oak Street.

SIXTY-FIVE more days in 1875, and then comes happy New Year.

QUESTION for Iycum this winter—Which is the butt end of a goat?

INDIAN SUMMER was short and sweet this year.

THERE are several cases of epizootic in and about town.

SEE corrected time table of the Michigan Lake Shore Railroad, this week.

MR. THOMAS CRUTCHFIELD has gathered 119 bushels of corn from one acre of land, north of South Bend.

THE new furnaces in the school building are completed and are in working order.

A correspondent from Bridgman is crowded out this week, for want of space.

We received a pleasant call from Col. N. Mudge, of the Alliance, Chicago, this week. We hope for a longer visit next time.

FOR some reason or other the "Social Hop" at the Dunbar House was not a very great success, but few numbers were sold.

We have a large supply of old papers on hand which we will sell for 10 cents a dozen, or 65 cents per hundred.

CONSIDERABLE quantities of coal are being shipped to this place for household purposes. Coal burning is becoming popular.

We were favored with a very pleasant call by our friend, C. B. Reeves, Editor of the Benton Harbor Palladium, on Thursday last.

THE Tremont House is being refitted, and will soon be opened under the supervision of the proprietress, Mrs. S. D. Dana. Mr. Harmon having removed.

SEVERAL new and beautiful marble monuments have been placed in the Oak Ridge Cemetery, which adds very materially to the appearance of the place.

THE growing wheat in Laporte County, Ind., is being damaged by the grub. One man having thirty acres entirely destroyed.

FOUR wolves were killed in Laporte county, by a man named Osborn, who received \$40 from the county as bounty for them.

NATHANIEL WILSON, who was seriously injured by the recent boiler explosion still retains his strength, and strong hopes are entertained for his recovery.

RUNAWAY.—Mr. Genoe's team became frightened at something in the road, near the residence of DeBert Blise, over the river, on Sunday last, and ran away. The buggy was broken and the inmates thrown out, but no one was seriously hurt.

D. C. NASR, of this place, has raised thirty-five pounds of potatoes from one potato not larger than an egg. He cut the seed potato into four parts and planted two of the pieces in each of two hills with the above result.

THE amount of taxes paid by liquor sellers to the county treasurer, at Lansing, for the year 1875, is \$4,631.67. Twenty-three different parties paying \$150 each, the amount required for selling spirituous liquor.

DICK DE MONT, A. F. White, and some friends from Berrien Springs went to the Kankakee flats on a hunting excursion, the first part of the week, but returned with but little game. It seems to have been a poor time for ducks.

Our young friend, Charlie High, and his uncle have opened a new dry goods store in rooms with S. W. W. Smith, under the firm name of S. P. & C. C. High. They have an entirely new stock of goods, and will, no doubt, do well in their new enterprise.

MR. A. J. FOSTER, former superintendent of Public Instruction, in St. Joseph county, Ind., made us a short and pleasant visit on Saturday last. Mr. Foster is now selling school furniture for an establishment in Indianapolis.

THE New Carlisle Band was in town a short time on Monday evening, and treated us to some good music. We would be glad to have the boys come again and often, as it is seldom that we hear any such music since the Buchanan Band has broken up.

THE "boss" muskmelon of the season was raised by Mr. John F. Young, one of our subscribers, at Kearney Junction, Nebraska. It was forty-two inches in length, and not consumptive either.

EXTRA copies of the Record can be had at the news depot of J. H. Roe.

CIRCUIT COURT.

At the opening of Court on the 26th inst., the Judge in the case of Wagner vs. Roe, appealed from Esq. Ballenger, rendered a decision in favor of Wagner, plaintiff.

In the case of the city of Niles vs. Edward Bunbury and his sureties, a judgment was rendered in favor of the City for \$7,123 and interest.

The following is a list of criminal cases for trial at this term:

The People vs. Thomas A. Bunbury, Embezzlement.

The People vs. Dennis Bunbury, Assault with intent to kill.

The People vs. E. N. Shedd, Assault.

The People vs. John W. Hawes, Larceny.

The People vs. George Shirer, Larceny.

The People vs. George Teetzel, False Pretences.

The People vs. Thos. A. Hawkings, Burglary.

The People vs. Samuel Soper, Burglary.

The People vs. Andrew Loveland, Malicious Mischief.

The People vs. E. C. Hopkins, Forgery.

The People vs. Henry Barrieff and Frank Toney, Larceny.

The People vs. Wm. and Daniel Bentley, Larceny.

The People vs. M. Vossell and John Leabur, Murder.

The People vs. C. Bogert, Larceny.

The People vs. L. E. Barnard, Libel.

The People vs. J. Hazellhurst, Maiming Horse.

The People vs. Chas. Russell and Wm. Evans, Assault with intent to commit rape.

Of the civil cases there are of issues of fact for trial by jury 13. Of civil cases issues of fact 136.

THE NILES DISTRICT CONFERENCE is in session in this place. Some twenty-five ministers are in attendance, and the interest manifested in the Conference is good.

The subjects brought before the meeting are well selected and are of interest, some of them bringing forth severe criticism.

Among the subjects may be found "Successful Sunday School Teaching," "How can Sunday Schools be successfully maintained this winter?" "Revolution, its nature and importance," "Church Music, what shall it be?" "The character and influence of Periodical Literature." The District Stewards' meeting is to be held at this session of the District Conference.

A COMPANY of Patriotic ladies of this place made a call upon Grandma Harrison last Saturday. It was a pleasant time. A beautiful table was spread, and the occasion was enjoyed by all, especially the old lady herself.

Quite a number of articles were left by the ladies as testimonials of their good will and intentions, for which the aged mother is profuse in her thanks.

A Pole named Pinkowski, in St. Joseph Co. Ind., shot into a crowd of youngsters from a neighboring school who were bent on burning an old stump near his dwelling. Fortunately no one was hurt. He was arrested and brought before Justice Frame, of South Bend, and was placed under bonds of \$1,000, to appear for trial at the next term of the Circuit Court.

AN oats stack belonging to Josiah Stryker, and containing about two hundred bushels of oats, was burned on Wednesday of last week, by sparks from the smoke stack of Wilho Roster's threshing engine, which was setting in the yard at the time. The stack had been ignited once before, but was extinguished before any great damage was done.

A practice honestly pursued for years, as in the case of Dr. V. Clarence Price, cannot be called quackery. By years of constant study and practice Dr. Price has proved a success. In all confidence we can recommend him. On Saturday and Sunday, the 30th and 31st of October, Dr. Price can be consulted at Niles, Reading House.

ED. KERN of South Bend, was accidentally shot by striking the hammer of his rifle against a log while out hunting a few days since, the ball striking in the right eyebrow and passing straight up through the top of his head, some of the brains oozing from the wound, and, strange to say, he is alive and in a fair way of speedily recovering.

IT is astonishing to see how news in travelling will become butchered and distorted. We refer more particularly to the late accident at this place. Had we the space, we would like to give a practical illustration of the above fact, but for fear of boring we stand ready to be corrected our selves, we hope that we shall never be guilty of getting things quite so badly mixed as did some of our exchanges last week.

J. L. POWERS, of Niles, had some beautiful crayon work on exhibition at the Dunbar House this week, among which is a portrait of Samuel Messinger, which is very life-like. There was also a portrait of Wendell Phillips, but we are unable to say as to the naturalness of this as we have never had the pleasure of seeing the original.

We acknowledge the receipt of two beautiful pieces of music, "Heaven Bless You Mamma," a beautiful ballad and chorus, as sung by one of the best artists in the country, and "Only in Fun," a new ladies' serio-comic song with waltz chorus. Music by R. S. Grandall, words by Arthur French. A copy of each of the new and popular songs will be sent to any address, on receipt of 75 cents, by F. W. Helmick, 278 West Sixth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

J. F. HAIN has a new (?) Patent Graining Machine for graining on wood. It consists of a wooden wheel with a band of printers' common roller composition around it. It is used by rolling it over a painted board that has the desired grain, and again upon the wood to receive the impression, and the work is done. This valuable machine was patented in 1875, and our friend is required to pay a royalty for using it; nevertheless this use valuable machine has long been in use by printers for almost the same purpose.

THAT "MARE'S NEST."

The Journal man of Berrien Springs, who throws things right and left, you know, says: "The editor of the Buchanan Record was over in this part of the country a week or two ago and unfortunately got into a 'mare's nest.' Evidently he fell in with some old fogey soreheads and non-committal on the bridge question, and got the good people of Ononago and Berrien townships, who have to build a bridge across the St. Joseph river at this place, into a happy difficulty," etc.

A week or two ago we were in Berrien and the only parties we "fell in with" were two of the county officers and the editor of the Berrien Springs Journal. A reporter from this office, however, was in Berrien some four weeks ago, and from responsible parties obtained the information as given in the Record of Oct. 7. If it is an unpleasant subject for the Journal, we'll say no more about it, but we would like to know how much of the \$6,640 is to be paid for the approaches.

MESSRS. C. W. STEVENS & Co., of Jackson, have been here for the past week, manufacturing an Artificial Stone monument for Elia J. V. Hines. The monument will stand fifteen feet and four inches high, the base measuring three feet and four inches square, fifteen inches deep and weighing 23 cwt. The upper base, capital, die and urn (that surmounts the shaft) are elaborately moulded, making, when set up, a beautiful piece of workmanship. It will be set up in about four weeks. These gentlemen have very pretty designs for garden and parlor urns, "carriage and hitching blocks, steps, walks, etc., which they manufacture from this artificial stone, and we hope they will find opportunity for ornamenting our streets and gardens. This stone is impregnable to frost.

SEVENTY cents worth of good Japan Tea is a pound at Kinyon & Vincent's.

EXTRA COPIES of the Record can be had at the news depot of J. H. Roe.

TRY Kinyon & Vincent's 70 cent Japan tea.

THE best five cent cigars in town at O. B. Woods & Co.

LOOK at the boss boots, at Noble's. Cash.

FOR SALE.—One span of horses. Time given if required. Inquire of B. P. Needham, Dayton, Mich.

ATTEND the Business College and Telegraph Institute at Kalamazoo. Journal free.

A FINE stock of Buffalo Robes, Fancy Lap Robes and Horse Blankets just received and for sale, cheap, at C. H. Rea's. Also remember that that is the place to get your French calf boots. A little more money wanted on debts.

O. E. WOODS & Co. have a choice stock of cigars, which they will sell for \$1.75 per box.

TRY that 65 cent Japan Tea at S. & W. W. Smith's.

NEW goods received at L. P. & G. W. Fox's every day.

J. L. TURNER, teacher of guitar and vocal music, will give lessons at the pupil's house or wherever desired. For particulars inquire at J. H. Roe's music store.

Smith & Son will sell queensware at cost during the next thirty days.

Goods on the drop at Redden & Graham's. Now is the time to buy.

A 50 cent and a 15 cent piece will buy a pound of good Japan Tea at S. & W. W. Smith's.

PERSONAL.—The members of that new grocery firm want to see you.

A FEW pairs of the boss boots left at Noble's. Buy a pair and try them. They are all O. K.

L. P. & G. W. Fox are selling the most goods for the least money of any firm in town.

Stop that dreadful Cough! Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup will do it in an incredibly short time. Call at our store and try a small bottle of it, only 25c.

DR. MARSHALL'S LUNG SYRUP is without doubt one of the best preparations for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, etc., ever offered to the public. Call at our store and get a trial bottle.

A. L. HAYES & Son.

GET your pictures taken at Bradley's, and get a prize picture and frame with each dozen.

H. B. BRADLEY makes a specialty of the Parian Marble Picture. Rooms over the Bank, Buchanan, Mich.

THIS Prize Picture at Bradley's beats them all.

RUBBER goods at Noble's, cheap, for cash.

PURE, Fresh Drugs at living prices, at Dodd's.

CHOICE Perfumery, Toilet articles, Soaps, Stationery, Pens, Pencils, &c., at Dodd's.

SMOKING and Chewing Tobacco, and Cigars in full supply at Dodd's.

WINE and Liquors, for lawful uses only, at Dodd's.

ANOTHER fresh arrival of Boots and Shoes at L. P. & G. W. Fox's.

CALL and see those new Ten Dollar Suits at L. P. & G. W. Fox's.

Go to Hayes' and get a box of Dodd's or any body else's Pills, for 15 cents, as they are closing out.

You can buy any dollar bottle of medicine at Hayes for 75 cents. All other goods in proportion.

NOTIONS and Fancy Goods at cost at Hayes'. Now is the time to buy.

CHAS. C. HORN will be pleased to see all of his old customers and as many new ones, in S. & W. W. Smith's central block, where can be found a full line of Dry Goods and Notions, cheap for cash.

HANDSOME Plaids for ladies' suits, for 25 cents a yard, can be found at S. P. & C. C. High's.

The best yard-wide bleached and brown sheeting for ten cents a yard, at High's.

At High's you can get a roll of nice batting for ten cents a pound.

75 cents will buy a nice Felt Skirt, at S. P. & C. C. High's.

STRANGE But True.

It is natural for people suffering with Consumption, Coughs, Severe Colds, or any other disease of the Throat and Lungs, to put off from day to day buying an article that they know has cured their neighbor, friend or relative, yet they have no faith in it until it is too late. If you will go to your Druggist, O. B. Woods & Co., and get a bottle of Boschee's German Syrup, your immediate cure is as certain as you live; it has lately been introduced in this country from Germany. Sample bottles of this medicine can be obtained for 10 cents to try its superior virtue. Regular size 75 cents. Try it, two doses will cure any case.

Business Locals.

WHAT R. A. DEMONT WANTS.

He wants every man that owns him to call at once and settle his account, either by note or cash. He has the books of French & DeMont, Whitman & DeMont, and Howard & DeMont, upon which there is a large amount due, and must be settled. He has a quantity of stove-wood (dry) to sell. Those wanting wood please call.

He wants to trade some notes for horses. He has two horses that he will exchange for cattle, sheep or hogs.

He wants to sell one parlor and one box stove, second hand.

NOTICE.—We have some fifty large lithograph pictures of Buchanan, in colors, showing every building and the surroundings. These are what were left of a lot that retailed for \$3 each. We sell these for the low price of 50 cents each. They are nice to frame, and are in a shape so that they can be sent by mail to friends who would value them very highly. Call early, before they are all sold.

We are offering our entire stock of clothing at cost. Now is the time for bargains.

REDDEN & GRAHAM.

Just received a nice line of new style carpets at Redden & Graham's, as cheap as they can be had west of New York.

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It is a short race and an exciting one—that between H. A. B. and the Lunges and Death. Don't give Death too much of a start, and the Balaam will distance its opponent. Nothing is more certain than this. One hundred thousand people in the United States can testify to this. It never fails to cure, if taken in time. All druggists have it. Price, \$1.00.

FROM BRIDGMAN.

Our town has received a visit from the fire fiend.

Last Thursday at about 13 A. M., the residence of Mr. Richardson, near the depot, was discovered to be on fire. And had gained such headway that it's progress could not be checked.

Mr. R. and his family were aroused, having barely time to save their lives. The store building owned by C. M. Smith, was saved only by the greatest exertion: Loss, about \$800; insured for \$500. The fire is believed by some to be the work of an incendiary.

Last week, Mr. Theodore Palmer, while carelessly loading a revolver, accidentally shot himself through the hand. The ball entering on the inside of the hand, between the fingers, and coming out at the wrist. Dr. Berringer dressed the wound.

Plumb & Co., from St. Joseph, have leased a part of the store just vacated by Mr. E. Palmer, and are putting in a first-class stock of drugs, which they propose to sell at St. Joe prices, which will be a "very good thing for the people." Dr. Seckel will be connected with the firm, and will reside in the building and promptly respond to all professional calls.

In your last issue of the Record, "One of Few" endeavors to enlighten your readers in regard to our school troubles, by giving "a plain statement of facts," seeming to take exception to what "X. X. Z." says in regard to the matter, under date of Oct. 11th.

Firstly, "One of Few," says, "Our Director has served acceptably three years," etc. Now, I presume, the general reader is much exercised as to the length of time our director has served? Then again, "One of Few" says, "The Assessor took it into his head to put his sister into the school, and by the aid of the Moderator, carried his point." Two carry a point against one! What a weary world, where majority rule! And then look at the nepotism of the affair. President Grant is nowhere. And then again, they were opposed to her teaching "on account of her total lack of experience," which is putting it mild, surely, after all the charges, etc., brought to bear against her. And again, "We were obliged to find with other way of educating our more advanced children." Now, I say, Mr. Editor, that was not a rational statement at the bottom of it; that "our advanced children" could have been educated without there being a select school started some six or eight scholars, most of whom should attend the district school and are not so far advanced in the common branches, at least, but what they might learn as well as others.

In conclusion, I would say, that for the teacher of the select school, as a teacher, I have the highest esteem but that system of schooling, I consider detrimental to the best interest of the community, and to the Common School system of the United States.

X. X. Z.

THE COUNTY PRESS.

[Niles Democrat.]

During the funeral services which were held at the late residence of Major Kimmel, Thursday morning, a touching scene occurred. The Major's favorite hunting dog got into the house, and after going through several rooms, finally came into the one from which the casket containing the corpse, was just removed. After standing still a few moments, he walked to where Mrs. Kimmel was sitting, and putting his head in her lap, uttered a low, piteous howl, as if he realized the sadness of the occasion. This display of affection on the part of the dog for his dead master, brought tears to the eyes of every one in the room.

Carl Beher's residence, in the eastern part of the city, was destroyed by fire last Monday night. The fire was caused by a kerosene lamp being knocked off a table and broken by one of his children. The oil caught fire and in a moment the room was in a blaze. Both hose companies were soon on the ground, but could do nothing towards saving the building.

[Niles Republican.]

George Miller, a lawyer and insurance agent, at Dowagiac, was arrested yesterday for issuing policies and receiving money without authority.

St. Joseph Traveler and Herald.

Dr. E. Roberts, of this town, has left on our table this week, six onions, grown on his place, that weigh 13 pounds each. He has a yield of 40 bushels of these onions from one-thirtieth acre of ground.

Thos. Palmer, son of B. Palmer, while engaged in loading a pistol in his store at Bridgman on Tuesday, accidentally discharged the weapon, the ball entering the fleshy part of the left hand on the inside near the little finger, and coming out over the back part near the wrist joint.

Bridgman Fire.—A one and one-half story building in this place, owned and occupied by Mr. Richardson, as a residence and boot and shoe store, took fire on the roof near the chimney, about one o'clock Thursday morning, and with its contents, was consumed; Mr. Richardson and family barely escaping with their lives. By the extraordinary exertions of Andrew McGaffney and his men, assisted by the citizens of the town, Old Fellows Hall and building adjoining, owned by C. M. Smith, was saved. Mr. McGaffney stood on the ground near the building, and constituted himself hook and ladder, hose and engine company, and as the water was passed to him in pails, would scatter it over the roof a distance of fifteen feet. Much praise is given him for his efforts. Total loss about \$1,000; insurance, \$500.

Benton Harbor Times.

One day last week, Charlie S



